



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

September 9, 1972

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Table of Contributors

Collectors: Anna Bookery, Rysz, Epstein, Howie Epstein, Claude Hart, Rysz Meinhoff, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Jessica Singer, Ron Sirak
Comrades: Margaret Lejaria, Liora Nyland, Laurence Lewis, Sally Epstein
Correspondents:
Schofield College - Paris
Mark Wilson - Montreal
Richard French - Belfast
Teddy Franklin - Box 1547, Berkeley, California 94704

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8 THE MINERS' PENSION.

Frank Fitzgerald, Laurent's teamsters president-- who's endorsed Nixon for reelection. And the board member is George Meany. The bank identified him only as "attorney at law." But he's also George Meany's son-in-law.

As Bethem points out, Meany is not exactly the strongest McGovern supporter. He's called the Democrat an "apologist for the communists" and is open in his support for Nixon. Meany has also helped Boyle by refusing the repeated requests of UMW reformers for AFL-CIO help in their fight to clean up their unions.

All in all, it's pretty clear that True Davis timely claims of "knowledge" of Bagleton's "drunken dancing" photostats were not the "public service announcement" people were led to believe they were.

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR RECEIVE A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, PLEASE WRITE AND WE WILL TRY TO GET YOU ANOTHER

THIEU DECLARES END TO HAMLET ELECTIONS
AND LEGITIMIZES SENTENCING WITHOUT TRIAL

SAIGON (LNS)--In one of the latest in a series of dramatic moves since he rammed through a law giving himself the power to rule by decree on June 28, 1972, Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu indefinitely suspended popular elections on the hamlet level.

The decree was issued without publicity on August 22 and news of it has only recently been released in the United States.

In his speech announcing the decree Thieu stated that "I have never denied independence and democracy." But he further added that "our government has allowed us to enjoy too much democracy too soon."

Under the new system, which goes into effect immediately, nearly all the country's administrative officials--from the provincial chiefs down to the hamlet level--will be appointed by Thieu. He explains the suspension of elections by noting that "when an election is held, the communists try to benefit from it."

The decree instructs Thieu's hand-picked aides to "release those [elected hamlet officials] who are unqualified, negative, or who have bad behavior." Thieu also explains that if no satisfactory member of the community can be found, he "will approve the use of popular forces, regiment forces [militia] including lieutenant officers, in the village and hamlet administration."

Thieu's efforts to consolidate his power not only led him to eliminate elections, but trials as well. On September 4, he issued another decree, giving himself the power to pass sentence without a trial in "certain cases." These "certain cases" cover mainly political offenses committed by military personnel or civil servants. Crimes such as treason, disobeying orders, desertion and stealing guns to sell, for example, are offenses that Thieu can rule on personally.

In the same vein, on August 5, Thieu issued a decree requiring all newspapers and magazines to deposit \$47,000 in the national treasury to cover any possible violations of the national press law that they might commit. Such violations include articles the government defines as neutralist, anti-government and procommunist.

On September 6, the South Vietnamese government announced that a Saigon court had fined 48 newspapers and magazines for unspecified violations of the press law.

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Opposing Cesar Chavez's lettuce boycott, Representative Burt Talcott (Republican, California) proposed a campaign of his own:

"Boycott grass and pot -- and eat lettuce..."

...AND WITH THE MONEY YOU SAVE BOYCOTTING LETTUCE, FOLKS, DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR SEPTEMBER LNS BILLS. WE NEED THE MONEY TO KEEP ON GOING!!!

JURY ACQUITS STEPHANIE KLINE
IN OAKLAND BOMB CASE

by Teddy Franklin

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--Stephanie Kline, the San Francisco health worker who owned a Volkswagen which blew up, killing a black man last January, recently joined the ranks of political prisoners pronounced "not guilty" by juries who refuse to produce knee-jerk convictions despite a bevy of police witnesses.

The bomb blast took place in the parking lot of an Oakland all-night restaurant. Tommy Davenport, a 21 year old black man, died in the explosion while Stephanie attended a large birthday party at her apartment in San Francisco's Mission District.

Stephanie, a 25 year old white woman who practices pharmacy at a community-controlled health center near her apartment, suddenly became the target of an all-points bulletin when police discovered that the car was registered in her name.

"The government has not been able to solve any of the recent bombings in this country. Tommy Davenport was probably engaged in an armed attack on the state. So the Oakland police decided to make an example of me," she explained to reporters who wanted to know why she described herself as a victim of a "political trial."

She also explained that her car was available for use by dozens of people connected with the health clinic and others who lived in the neighborhood. In any case, the car disappeared that night without her knowledge. She had never met Tommy Davenport.

But after several visits from police, a young couple identified Stephanie as the long-haired woman they saw fleeing from the parking lot after the bomb blew up in Davenport's lap. Stephanie has had short-cropped hair since last November.

Originally charged with murder, she was eventually tried only for possession of explosives after an FBI report proved that Davenport was holding the bomb that killed him. But there was no way to recover the \$7,000 spent to purchase the \$70,000 bond which got her out of jail.

The local press--newspapers, radio and TV--engaged in a sensational campaign showing her picture side-by-side with Davenport's with captions reading, "Black man--victim of bomb/ White woman--charged with murder."

Stephanie and her mostly female defense committee believe that the press campaign was motivated by a desire to fan hostility towards white radicals in Oakland's black community.

When the predominantly middle-aged white jury sat down to deliberate the case, eight jurors were already firmly convinced that the prosecution had proved nothing and the rest soon agreed.

"I am sorry that the people's money was spent on this case to bring an FBI man all the way from Washington. The prosecution never had the evidence to support its charges--just a dozen Oakland policemen, a few from Berkeley," Stephanie told an im-

prompt press conference after the not guilty
was returned.

"It disturbs me that the police intimidated a
young couple to get them to say they saw me at the
time of the explosion," she continued. But her
"greatest sorrow", she said concerned the death of
Tommy Davenport himself, the facts of whose death
still remain unclear.

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"WTF", "MAD DOG", "TRAITOR".
ANTI-McGOVERN CAMPAIGN GOING FULL BLAST IN S. VIETNAM

SAIGON (INS)- South Vietnamese President Nguyen
Van Thieu is letting everybody know just what he
thinks of Democratic presidential candidate George
McGovern. Radio and television spots, some of which
go on for more than 10 minutes, have lambasted Mr.
Govern with such epithets as "liar", "brazen", "mad
dog", and "traitor."

The government-controlled broadcasts began as
soon as McGovern was nominated in July but increased
in intensity after the Democrat said he expected
Thieu "and his cohorts" to flee the country if Nixon
lost in November.

High-ranking Saigon officials don't seem to be
losing sleep over that possibility but have joined
in the attacks nevertheless. "George Meany is right
when he calls McGovern an apologist for the Commu-
nists," said one strong Thieu supporter, Senator
Huynh Van Cao.

South Vietnamese Ambassador to the U.S., Tran
Kim Phung, has accused McGovern of "gross violation
of international courtesy" and "bad manners ex-
ceeding the limits of human decency."

-30-

NIXON HITS UP CORPORATION MANAGEMENT.
"GOVERNMENT THAT IS DEDICATED TO MAINTAINING THE
SYSTEM IN WHICH YOU HAVE INVESTED"

WASHINGTON (INS) -Nixon's head fundraiser, Mar-
rice Stans, apparently unfazed by charges of direct
involvement in the hogging of the Democratic Nation-
al Headquarters and illegally concealing the source
of GOP campaign funds, is as busy as ever these
days. Columnist Jack Anderson reports that one of
Stans' particularly successful fundraising endeavors
appeals to "management and key employees" of various
corporations since the corporations themselves are
prohibited by law from contributing to political
campaigns.

"For those of us who have made our careers in
business," wrote Stans in a typical solicitation
this time to management at the department store
Montgomery Ward. "It is to your self-interest
to ensure an administration in the federal govern-
ment that is philosophically dedicated to maintain-
ing and building the system in which you have in-
vested."

Stans' message must have hit home in the case

of a Montgomery Ward employee, because a corporate
employee, Edward J. Abbott, wrote an accompan-
ing letter marked "Personal and Confidential" to
the National Board of Directors of our entire company."

But a similar corporation, by law, cannot
make such "personal contributions," wrote Abbott. "How-
ever, we are making previous contributions of individual contri-
butions through the good offices of our company...
In order to be able to contribute, there
must be a great benefit. Giving Mr. Donnell (Edward
Donnell, president of Montgomery Ward) the oppor-
tunity to personally present all of our checks to
him is a great benefit."

Montgomery Ward also made a similar appeal for
funds which had been contributed by the Democrats--
but this time with the corporate seal of
approval.

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FORMER ARMY CAPTAIN CHARGES
MILITARY AUTHITIES REPORT ON HEROIN USE

WICHITA, Kansas (INS) --A former Army captain
has charged that the U.S. military has been
suppressing a 1971 report he worked on which he
estimated that possibly up to 44% of all lower ran-
ging enlisted men were heroin users.

John Eric Engstrom, said the report had been
prepared in April of 1971 from a survey of two
hundred soldiers as well as a two-day drug rehabili-
tation workshop. The survey involved 25 companies
in the 25th Infantry Division and 3,103 members of
the 33rd Infantry Division and showed that "a range
of heroin use between 10%-44%."

The two day conference, involving doctors,
psychiatrists and others from the Army, Navy and
Air Force "established the gut feeling," according
to Engstrom, "that heroin addiction among lower
ranking enlisted men was about 25%."

Engstrom said the report, which he helped pre-
pare, had been replaced by a "watered down" version.
The Defense Department claims, according to a uri-
nalysis study done last year, that 5.54% of the
men tested were on smack.

Engstrom said he waited to speak up about the
report until after he was sure all the people
who had worked on the report and survey were out of
the country. "The thing I object to most," he said,
"is that the Army ignored the drug abuse problem
for so long. We tried to tell senior officers we
had a time bomb that would explode in the U.S."

-30-

September 16, 1810 El Grito de Dolores,
Mexico. On the dawn of September 16, a cry of
rebellion named "El Grito de Dolores," which led
to Mexican independence 11 years later, was gi-
ven by Father Miguel Hidalgo.
Father Hidalgo, a Mexican Creole priest led
a movement of Indians on the right against Spain.
The movement was a religious movement, many schools
were closed and demonstrations have taken
place in the streets since

QUE VIVA LA RAZA!!!

"NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO BEAT YOU UP,
NOT EVEN GOLDA MEIR":

UPROOTED ARABS ATTEMPT TO REOCCUPY VILLAGES IN ISRAEL

[Editor's note: When the state of Israel was carved out of Palestine in 1948 the majority of its previous Arab inhabitants fled to neighboring countries. Before 1948, ninety percent of the land that was to become Israel was owned by Palestinian Arabs.]

Some Palestinian Arabs have remained in Israel since 1948 and the Israeli government claims that they have been welcomed as citizens of that state. However the facts do not bear up this assertion. The Arabs, roughly 12% of the population before the 1967 Egypt-Israeli war and the occupation of Arab territory that followed constitute the poorest economic sector of the society. As the experiences of the Christian Arab villagers in the following story indicates, many of them are just as much refugees as if they had fled the country more than two decades ago.]

BARAM, Israel (LNS)--More than 1,000 people, largely representing Israel's new left, showed up at the ruins of the Arab village of Baram, August 5, to support former inhabitants of the village who had been occupying the site for two weeks. The villagers, who had been expelled 24 years ago, were living in the ruins of the village church.

Arab children, wearing tee-shirts with "Let My People Go to Baram" and "Cry, The Beloved Country" [Palestine] written on them, wandered among the visiting Israelis. The visitors spent a few hours wielding picks and shovels to clear away the overgrowth of two decades from a plot next to the church, and then moved on to the nearby abandoned village of Ikrit, whose inhabitants had suffered the same fate as those in Baram.

Two days later, armed and helmeted Israeli police invaded Baram and expelled the villagers; 8 people were injured and 20 were arrested. Hundreds of other uprooted Arabs arrived as police were struggling with the villagers. Among them was Archbishop Yosuf Raya, head of the Arab Greek Catholic community. He advised the villagers "not to leave the village lands at any price. You must not resist by force," he said. "No one has the right to beat you up, not even Golda Meir."

According to the Israelis, the inhabitants of Baram and Ikrit were "temporarily" expelled from their villages after the state of Israel was proclaimed in 1948 because of the security risk posed by villages lying near the Lebanese border. But the inhabitants had a history of cooperation and support of Jewish settlers during the British colonial period and after the area was occupied by the Israeli army, the villagers stayed on when many Arabs from neighboring communities fled across the border to Lebanon.

Nonetheless, the villagers were forced to relocate to the nearby abandoned town of Gush Malav. Baram and Ikrit were declared a closed military area, the houses were blown up by the army, and the communities were literally wiped off the map.

In subsequent years part of the land was given to a kibbutz, Kibbutz Baram, and to the government-sponsored Jewish agricultural community of Moshav

Dove. The people of Moshav Dovev now employ the villagers as wage laborers on their farms. Compensations have been offered to the villagers for the lands they lost, but only six families accepted the money. All the rest refused.

One villager, Ayyub Mtanis said: "Am I to renounce my home and my land in consideration of so many wretched pounds? What is money compared with roots in the land?"

The Israeli government continues to assert that allowing the villagers to return would threaten Israeli security in spite of the fact that the town they have been living in, Gush Khalav, is as near the border as Ikrit. In 1965 the villagers proposed a compromise--they would stay where they had been relocated, but would retain title to their original lands, and would return to their villages only after a peace treaty had been signed between Israel and Lebanon. Israeli officials rejected the proposal and pointed out that, after all, the kibbutzniks who occupy the areas have become attached to the villagers' land.

The issue of Baram and Ikrit has been taken up by the Israeli new left, and the attention it has received in the press has been so disturbing to the government that a few days before the forcible expulsion of the villagers from Baram, Prime Minister Golda Meir held a special conference with a group of prominent writers who had spoken out on the question. Meir expressed her annoyance with the suggestion of Israeli guilt about the Arabs, which she denounced as a dangerous "erosion in Zionist faith," against which "even a Phantom" would be of no avail.

Another high-ranking Israeli official had comments which are probably closer to the heart of the issue. To allow the Arabs to return, he pointed out, would set off a chain of "thousands and thousands" of demands from other Palestinians expelled from their lands in 1948. "And not just villages," he said, "think of such towns as Lydda, Ramle, and Jaffa"--communities of considerable size now overwhelmingly Jewish.

-30-

AUTUMN IS AN ILLUSION

Autumn is an illusion
spring a green mirage
in a time when children
are shot and bombed...
Autumn is an illusion
spring a green mirage
when war is made on infants
and every living leaf
when trees are blindly hunted
and harvests are napalmed...
Autumn is an illusion
spring a cruel mirage
in an age where children
are not gardens, but weeds

--by Jan Barry from Winning Hearts
And Minds: War Poems by Vietnam Veterans.

--30--

in the November election.

in the coming summer and the elections, they go to visit New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and California. As Dellinger explains in his book, it is an effort to show the "just method" to the people but "to save the lives of the people" as well, from the fate of four years ago in Chicago.

FOOD, AN UNLIMITED PRIZE INCREASES
WITH AGE AND THE ELECTIONS, THAT IS

But in 1972, when the Federal Price Commission, in a surprise move, ruled that Ford and General Motors raise prices on their 1973 model cars and trucks on a certain day, GM (whose profits were \$122 million in the first quarter of this year, up 1 1/2% over last year) wanted a 1.53% raise in price. Ford, whose profits were \$500 million) wanted an even greater percentage increase.

The two corporations claimed the price rises would go to pay for "safety bumpers and emission equipment" and to "cover plant safety and environmental improvements."

Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson ruled that Ford and GM were "not technically qualified at this time for price increase consideration" but suggested that they could re-submit their price increase requests around "the middle of November."

Commenting on Ford's and GM's profits in the first quarter, Grayson said, "It is not for us to determine whether they are too great or too large."

When someone else questioned him about the very convenient timing for the next request for the rise, Grayson responded by saying that former Treasury Secretary and Chairman of the Democrats for Nixon Committee, John Connally, recently said to him, "You and the Price Commission should call them as you see them and let someone else take care of the politics."

Grayson said he had "a discussion with Nixon's advisor, Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council," before the auto price increases were denied. "Don asked for the status of the pending price increase request," said Grayson. "From that moment the initiative was of the White House and not of the Price Commission."

Incident in the Daily World re: the Information
for the ...

"Whether's prestige abroad will be just as
high as sponsored for America permit it to be.
Now when we have a presidential candidate stating
over and over that the U.S. is second in the space
race - that he gave the worst stomach that 17
million people go without hungry every night;
more than 60 million children like those, what does
this do to their self-image?"

September 9, 1972 more.....

"THE BEST DAMN GOVERNMENT SINCE PERICLES"
ANOTHER BOMB EXPLODES IN U.S. EMBASSY IN GREECE

ATHENS (LNS)--A bomb exploded in the women's washroom of the U.S. embassy in Athens on August 29. The bombing was in protest of U.S. support for the right-wing dictatorship of the army colonels who have ruled Greece without a constitution since 1967. It was the latest in a series of bombings that underground opposition forces in Greece have directed against the U.S. embassy in the last two years.

The coup which put the colonels in power took place shortly before an election in which Andreas Papandreu appeared to be a sure winner. Papandreu was an opponent of U.S.-NATO (North American Treaty Organization--a defense alliance established after World War II to contain the Soviet Union) domination of Greece and of the CIA's use of Greece as a Middle East intelligence base, as well as of the domination of the Greek economy by large outside investors. In the year and a half that followed, some fifty thousand persons were arrested, most of them for political reasons.

Thousands are still in jail, and many have been subjected to torture. All civil services and universities have been purged of any persons considered to anti-junta, and the government keeps "security" records on all individuals.

The Nixon administration, despite official protestations that it has "differences" with some of the colonels' policies, is currently establishing a home base for the U.S. Sixth Fleet in Greece. Last August, Congress turned down a massive military aid appropriation for the colonels' regime, but Nixon overrode the legislators on the grounds that U.S. security was involved, and is going ahead with the \$113 million program.

Before Nixon's veto, the U.S. had funneled large sums of money to Greece through NATO, thus sidestepping Congressional rulings against direct aid anyway.

U.S. and NATO officials often use the argument that without American help, Greece would have to divert money from economic and social development to defense. However, in spite of the aid, Greek military expenditures have increased by 25% since 1967.

In addition, some 12,000 Greeks have been given military training in the U.S., including approximately one quarter of the entire Greek officer corps, and half of the division commanders.

One high-ranking U.S. military officer in Greece describes U.S. military aid this way. "It is the cheapest way of making friends. It is one of the most important things that the United States does." In his opinion, the military junta "is the best damned government since Pericles."

Private investment is another major U.S. economic input in Greece. U.S. investors provide about 40% of the nation's foreign capital. Tom Pappas, a Greek-American who is an important Nixon fund-raiser in the United States, accounts for about \$166 million in investments through the Esso-Pappas complex in Athens alone.

A Greek opponent of the regime, and former university professor, expressed a view widely stated by Greeks in private conversations with U.S. reporters: "The survival of the regime has been made possible by the attitude of the United States and NATO's tolerance."

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VIDEOTAPE TO REPLACE LIVE WITNESSES
TO CREATE "EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF JUSTICE"

NEW YORK (LNS)--The jury files in ready to hear the first witness. There is no judge, no District Attorney, no lawyer, no defendant. Some one turns on a little TV set and the first witness starts to testify. This is a courtroom?

It is now that videotapes have begun to slip into the courtrooms all over the country. Videotape testimony is already permitted in a number of states including Ohio, Illinois, Florida, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Alaska.

Videotaping is the latest addition to the courtroom. In the Soledad Brothers trial (and more recently in Ruchell Magee's case) a glass and metal partition was built between the spectators and the courtroom. Already there are close to completed plans to keep defendants outside the courtroom. They watch in another room their own trial on a closed circuit TV and are allowed to speak when their microphone is turned on.

Right now most of the videotaping of witnesses has been done in personal injury cases. Supposedly it saves witnesses (like doctors for example) from inconveniencing themselves by coming to court.

But there are other applications as well. "Videotape may be a partial salvation for those urban judicial districts that are heavily burdened with cases awaiting trial," said Guy O. Kornblum, a professor of law and former Assistant Dean of Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, quoted in the Wall Street Journal.

According to Kornblum, videotaped testimony would contribute "to the goal of a fair, impartial and efficient system of justice" because "most in-trial delays, such as objections rulings and lawyers' technical arguments would be edited out in advance by the judge trying the case." The jury would then be spectators to a smooth sailing, conflict free presentation by the prosecution and defense.

Already full videotape trials are possible in Ohio. On July 1, a rule became effective in that state which allows all the testimony in a given trial, at a judge's discretion, to be videotaped. So, pointed out the Wall Street Journal, "a judge might be in his chambers editing testimony for another case, and the lawyer might be back at their offices working on other business." One wonders whether the defendant will have to bother attending his own trial.

An interesting side issue to this Orwellian legal breakthrough centers around one enterprising lawyer in Chicago. Edmund W. Sinnor has started two video-recording companies called "Depovision" and "Trialvision."

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BERRIGAN AND McALISTER SENTENCED FOR PASSING LETTERS.
"HE'S BEING HELD HOSTAGE BY THE NIXON
WAR ADMINISTRATION"

HARRISBURG, Pa (LNS)--Last spring a middle-aged all white-white, conservative jury from the mostly Protestant Harrisburg area deadlocked on the conspiracy charges against the Harrisburg 7, the seven Catholic activists accused of plotting to kidnap Henry Kissinger, blow up underground heating tunnels in Washington and destroy draft boards in several cities.

However, they did convict Father Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAllister on charges of smuggling letters into and out of Lewisburg Prison (with the help of FBI agent Boyd Douglas). On September 5, they were finally sentenced, Berrigan getting four concurrent two year terms and McAllister, one year in jail and three years probation.

The sentencing came a full five months after conviction despite numerous attempts by the defense to expedite the trial. Berrigan, who has served three years on a six year sentence for destroying draft board files in Catonsville, Md. has been eligible for parole since April but his hearing has been held up pending the resolution of this case.

"I believe our brother Philip is being held hostage by the Nixon war administration," said Daniel Berrigan at a rally outside Harrisburg's federal courthouse a few days prior to sentencing. "He is a hostage because I'm at large talking against the war, even though on parole, and the government doesn't want two of us out." With pressure from his parole board, Dan was thrown out of town. He had been outside the courthouse picketing for a few days, protesting his brother's long wait for sentencing.

Philip's four concurrent two year terms can possibly mean that he might be paroled soon. The priest faced a maximum of 40 years on the charge. Most observers feel that a heavy sentence would have encouraged strong reactions from anti-war Catholics.

The defense had hoped that the smuggling convictions would be dropped all together charging that it was a "classic illustration of purposeful discriminatory prosecution," and that such offenses are usually handled out of court as minor infractions of prison regulations.

Moments after Judge Herman announced Berrigan's and McAllister's sentences, government prosecutors moved to dismiss the first three major counts of the original indictment. This confirmed the suspicion that the Justice Department would not seek a retrial of the controversial case which began over a year and a half ago when a grand jury, directed by the Justice Department's chief radical-hunter Guy Goodwin, handed down the indictments. The "Kissinger plot" was originally revealed by J. Edgar Hoover in front of a congressional appropriations committee in order to increase the FBI's budget.

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Hey folks, if you know a library or a school near you, why don't you try to sell them an LNS sub? More people will be able to read it and we'll get some \$

WAGES STILL FROZEN, PROFITS STILL RISE

WASHINGTON (LNS)--While the Nixon Administration has been fighting hard to keep the economy under control in these hard times by curtailing raises for workers earning more than \$1.90 an hour, the big telephone, gas and electric companies have been squealing about their economic difficulties. And their complaints have not gone unheeded in high places: during a three month period this year, the Federal Price Commission granted, or rather forced consumers to pay, more than \$2 billion in rate increases.

These increases have not all been eaten up by increased costs, however--far from it. The companies' profits have been rising steadily: last year, after-tax profits rose by 11.6% for the utilities, and this year things look even rosier. One typical company, Montana Power, has rate increases pending which will bring it 17% more for its electric, and 29% more for its gas operations. The wage freeze makes it harder for customers to pay the increased rates, but certainly makes it easier for the utilities to increase their profits.

-30-

TUPAMAROS IN TROUBLE:
RAUL SENDIC JAILED AGAIN

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (LNS)--The Tupamaros have been badly mauled in the past few months now that the Uruguayan army joined the police to fight the guerrilla movement. The country has been in a state of emergency ever since the middle of April and more than 1,000 Tupamaros have been jailed while hundreds of arms, supplies and hideouts have been discovered. Forty-three people have been killed in the fighting since April, half of them Tupamaros and the rest police.

The latest official communique announced on September 1 that it had captured Raul Sendic, the founder of the Tupas. Sendic, 47 years old, first came into the limelight while organizing sugar workers in northern Uruguay in 1962. He was arrested during a demonstration of sugar workers in the capital, Montevideo. He helped found the urban guerrilla group after being released.

He was last in jail about a year ago. He and 99 other guerrillas escaped by way of a tunnel they dug.

Sendic's wife, Violeta, and their three children are living in exile in Chile.

-30-

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Construction costs of one nuclear powered aircraft carrier, minus equipment. . . \$1 billion.

The administrative costs of current loaning of Navy destroyers to Turkey, Greece, Spain and Korea. . . \$32 million

1973 Safeguard missile funding. . . \$1.7 billion more...

NEW WOMEN'S THEATER GROUP: WOMANSONG

Great Speckled Bird/LIBERATION News Service

ATLANTA (LNS)--Last month, outside the Republican Convention at Miami Beach, was Womansong's first exposure outside of their native Atlanta. And their reception in Miami at Expose showed that it is not just Atlanta audiences that appreciate their efforts.

Their appeal reaches beyond the local scene--as a group that demonstrates their support theatrically for the struggles of women, gays, third-world people, and children. They have something to offer everyone, especially those who haven't thought a lot about sexism, racism and imperialism.

The troupe consists of seven women and one man between the ages of 11 and 38.

One of the really good aspects of how Womansong relates to their audience is their openness to include other people as extras (they call them "guest stars") in their various shows. In the past, when they've done skits for gay audiences, they've added three gay men to their cast.

How do the people in Womansong see themselves? They are a feminist theater group which tries to relate to all women: they want to "put women on the stage" so that the women in the audience can look at themselves (as well as on their friends and enemies) in their many forced roles. They want to entertain, but their kind of entertainment is a political statement.

Their goals lead them to create mimes, dances, and songs. They give expression to their frustrations, joy, sorrow and anger through theater.

With one younger person in the group, Chris who is 11, there have been a few skits, written by Chris, dealing with the position of children in the world. In one skit done in Miami, there is a fashion show which points out that "Our clothes are our roles," and in this skit Chris plays "Everybody's Baby but his Own." Everything he wears has been given to him by other people who expect something from him and dress him accordingly. For example, his father gives him a pair of "tough" pants so he can go out and rough-house with other boys. At the conclusion Chris has to rip-off something he has chosen for himself.

Another important theme of the group's performances is the struggle of Third World people. A song they sing, called "Freedom Road" which got enthusiastic reactions in Miami, is about how the people of Vietnam are showing the way "through struggle day by day."

The number one focus of their efforts, though, is women's struggle for liberation and most of their skits in some way deal with sex roles and role playing in general. In a song "Gentle Man," written by women in the group, they say it like this, "I know a man/a very gentle man/Like you and me/He couldn't fit in/He couldn't play those games/Where you always have to win/So he'd run through the night/Feeling wind on his skin...It's so hard to be real/When you must hide your soul/And you're forced into playing/A masculine role."

Other issues that concern Womansong are women working together, women relating to men and sexist ideologies from Freud to the Rolling Stones. The products of the group's creativity are directed toward women -- men may listen in (about half of the audiences have been mixed) and, hopefully, learn, but the primary message is to sisters in the audience.

Womansong has always gotten a good response even by an audience that included many skeptical men. Such was the case in Miami, where Womansong played right after an all-male typical macho-tripping rock group who made it clear to a crowd of primarily male music-loving "fans" that they were being forced to stop playing so that a group of "women's libbers" could perform something or other. This announcement brought cries of "No, we want more music, etc,etc."

Some of the men in the audiences have really gotten into the show and applauded heartily at all of the skits; others have watched in amazed or angry silence (very little heckling has ever occurred), and there are always the few who come up after the show to ask questions and make confused comments: "Are you trying to say you hate men?" "I didn't get that skit; was it supposed to be funny?" "I thought you'd make me feel bad, but it's good, really good, and makes me feel sort of positive."

As a group, Womansong has presented about ten shows since their first successful attempt on March 8 (International Woman's Day) and each one has been unlike the others in some way. The shows have been done at Universities, anti-war and abortion rallies, and in neighborhood houses.

The material worked up for the latest performance at a gay dance included some older numbers--a song: "A Message to Straight Sister" which includes the lines, "Then who will you turn to and what will you do/Will you turn to some sisters who've been kind to you/Will you take all their loving again and again/Then store it all up to give back to a man" and the "Davida Frosting Show" in which the special guests are a couple who represent "one of the minority groups in our new society, -- an actual pair of practicing heterosexuals."

Womansong hopes to travel to other cities to spread the word with music and song.

If you would like to contact Womansong personally about ideas for benefits, helpful contacts, or to direct them to philanthropically-inclined individuals, call 404-378-5921 or 872-8422 or 872-6094 (all numbers are in Atlanta) and ask for Womansong.

-30-

"The union! That's the best paying racket there is! I'll bet I.W. Abel makes \$125,000 and he's getting a raise!"

---spoken by a steelworker
in a recent interview in
Life Magazine.

TRUE DAVIS, TONY BOYLE, AND THE MINERS' PENSION FUND.
"I BELIEVE MR. BOYLE TO BE AN HONEST MAN"

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Back in July when the Democrats were desperately trying to stave off a scandal surrounding the psychological history of its vice-presidential nominee Thomas Eagleton, Jack Anderson quoted a "former high official from Missouri" who said he'd seen photostats of Eagleton's supposed drunken driving arrests. Eagleton immediately denied the charge and shortly afterwards Anderson retracted the story because his source couldn't remember who showed him the photostats, or when, or where, or how many there were.

Most people probably forgot that anonymous source in the flurry of Eagleton's resignation and the subsequent naming of Sargent Shriver as vice-presidential candidate. But Tom Bethell, editor of a Washington newsletter called Coal Patrol which watchdogs all aspects of the coal industry and is highly supportive of the insurgency within the corrupt United Mineworkers Union, knew quite a bit about William True Davis, Anderson's "inside source" in the Eagleton affair. Bethell laid out some interesting--and highly condemning--facts about him in a recent issue of Patrol.

True (to his friends) ran against Eagleton for the Senate in the 1968 Democratic primary in Missouri--and lost miserably. Prior to 1968, he had made his fortune in a commercial drug business and served as Ambassador to Switzerland under Kennedy and as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under LBJ--both jobs apparently rewards for sizeable campaign contributions.

Not one to cry in his beer, True decided to become a banker after his defeat and in 1969 was named president and chairman of the board of the National Bank of Washington. NBW is the third largest bank in Washington and interestingly enough is owned by the United Mineworkers Union, which controls 74.966% of the bank's stock. That makes True an employee of the UMW.

But for a union employee, True lives quite well. According to the Washington Post, his house "is quintessential-decorator-baronial; dark paneling, ornately-carved furniture, the paintings and the priceless antique collections of miniature knights in armor, and silver. The decorator colors are turquoise and gilt." An oil painting above his desk in his office shows "several wooden barrels overflowing with cash."

The fact that a union owns a bank might strike some as a rather peculiar arrangement but not Tony Boyle, UMW president and a NBW director until a recent court order forced him out of that lucrative position. That court order also forced the United Mineworkers to withdraw \$70 million in deposits from the bank after a group of disabled miners and widows filed suit in 1969 charging that the UMW and the bank had been conspiring together to deny them the use of the money in the union welfare fund.

One thing that bothered the miners and widows particularly was that the UMW was keeping as much as \$86 million in ordinary checking accounts at the bank. That money could have earned millions of dollars in interest but while all that money was going into checking accounts, to be used by the

bank for its own purposes, thousands of miners were being denied their pension, partly on the grounds that the fund wasn't solvent enough to take care of them.

Judge Gerhard Gesell found that the union and the bank had, in fact, been conspiring together and that the losers were the rank and file miners whose dues money made those big bank accounts possible in the first place. Early this year, he decided that the miners had been swindled, in effect, out of more than \$11 million dollars in pension money.

In all fairness to True, this finagling with the welfare fund had been going full tilt way before he became president of the bank. But, True was right up there with his support for Boyle and the UMW. Recently for instance, he tried to intervene in the trial of Boyle for misuse of UMW funds--the one in which Boyle was found guilty and sentenced to five years in jail, if he loses his appeal.

After Boyle was convicted, True wrote a letter to Judge Charles Richey. "Certainly, I do not want to be presumptive in commenting on the outcome of his recent trial, yet I feel that he was found guilty of a practice that he apparently felt was proper," True explained. "I believe Mr. Boyle to be an honest man." Interestingly enough, True did not bother to detail his connections with Boyle in his letter to the judge.

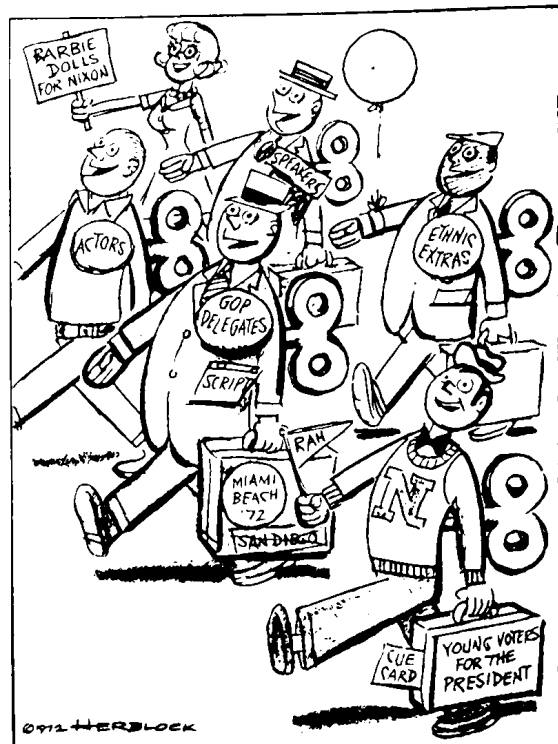
The UMS's ownership of the National Bank of Washington has of course been kept as quiet as possible (until 1971 the bank's annual reports concealed the identity of the union officers on its board of directors. UMW general counsel ED Carey was listed only as an "attorney at law" and UMW welfare fund controller Tom Ryan was identified only as a "Welfare executive").

And it's no wonder. Union members might have been riled for instance, to know that while their own welfare fund was denying applications by the score, True and cohorts were using union deposits to finance a multi-million dollar pension plan for the bank's own officers.

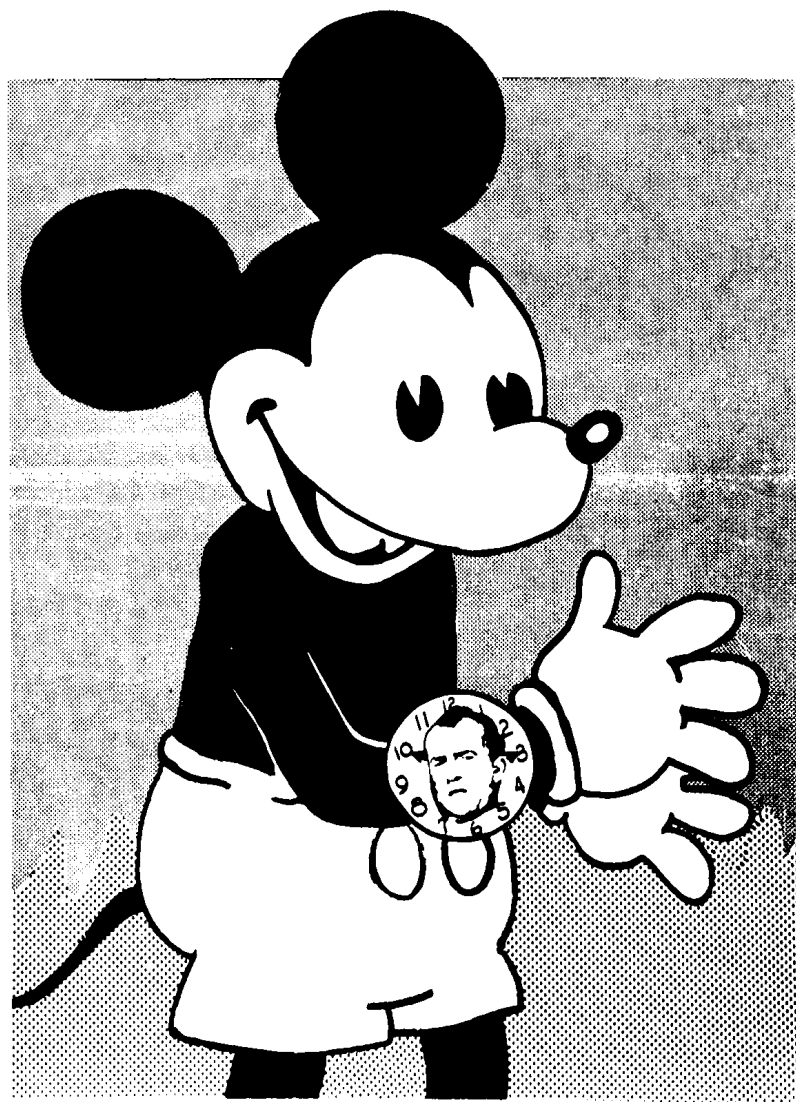
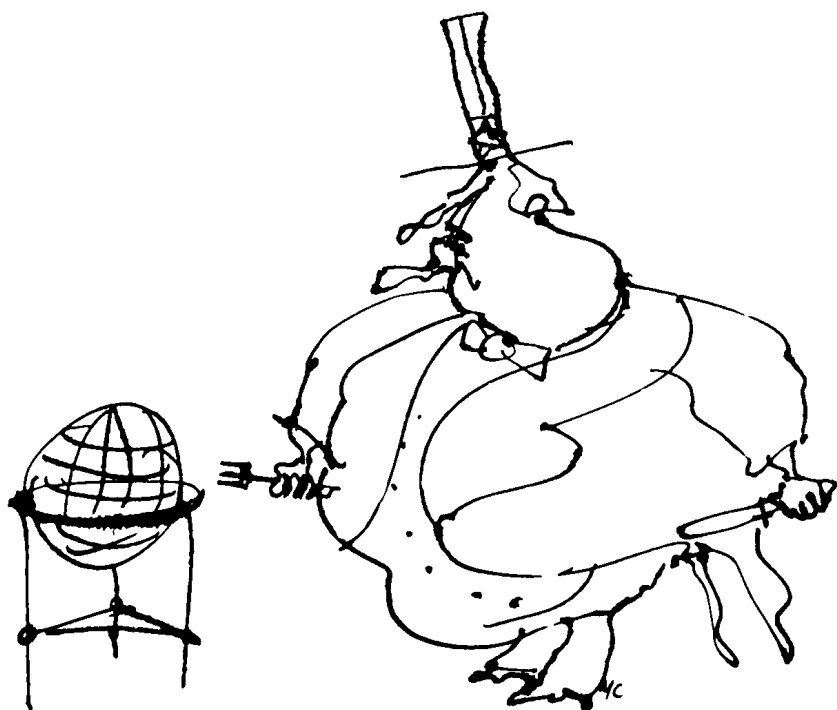
Or, for instance, that the bank's own employees began a drive this past spring to form their own union and True opposed it. When the pro-union employees won an election on June 19, True went to the National Right to Work Committee, an organization financed by anti-union industries, to find out if there was anything he could do to stop it. Not exactly acceptable behavior for a union employee, Bethell points out.

"If you let your imagination run a little, you can tell in some other pieces of the True Davis puzzle," writes Bethell in Coal Patrol. "Here's Boyle heading for jail, for one thing. Who's more likely to pardon him--Nixon or McGovern, especially since McGovern has the support of Boyle's opponent within the UMW and is a personal friend of Arnold Miller (the Miners For Democracy candidate) who is running for Boyle's job?"

And notice who else is on the board of the National Bank of Washington: CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER INSIDE FRONT COVER FRONT COVER INSIDE



"It was a great convention, it was a great convention, it was a . . ."



TOP RIGHT: Republican Convention cartoon
SEE STORIES IN PACKETS 460, 461, & 463
CREDIT: LNS

TOP LEFT: Drawing of worker
CREDIT THE GREAT SPECKLED BIRD/LNS

TOP MIDDLE: Person imprisoned by America
CREDIT: CAMP NEWS/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Mickey Mouse with Nixon watch
CREDIT: ST. LOUIS OUTLAW/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Mr. Fat Capitalist ready to
devour the world.
CREDIT GUERRILLA/LNS